

West German Magazine Says It Has U.S. War Plan

By RALPH BLUMENTHAL
Special to The New York Times

BONN, Aug. 25—The West German magazine Stern reported today that it had received in the mail a photocopy of a top-secret United States planning document for chemical, biological and atomic warfare in Europe.

United States sources, while refusing to confirm or deny the authenticity of the document, said that other publications in Italy and Britain had been sent the same or similar papers since last year.

They said that the document appeared to be intended to drive a wedge between the Western allies by discrediting the ability of the West Germans to keep secrets.

Purpose of Document

Stern said that the document included tables on troop strength and weaponry and details on the employment of atomic weapons and "chemical and biological munitions."

It also described preparations for psychological warfare and evasive and protective tactics in case of a crisis, the magazine said.

The document's purpose—as described in an explanatory note signed by a Colonel Boswell and a Colonel Taylor—

was "to prepare the leadership and to point out the responsibility for the beginning and carrying through of unconventional warfare in the area of the United States command in Europe," Stern said.

The magazine said the plan, entitled 10-1, came from the headquarters of the United States Army in Europe, in Heidelberg.

The 700-word article, in the back of the magazine, gave no further details on the content of the document. The article, written by Peter Stähle, said that the document had come in a plain envelope from Italy. Mr. Stähle, who did not say when, was not available to discuss the document.

A typed anonymous letter accompanying the document said that the sender was acting upon the request of a friend of Maj. Gen. Horst Wendland, deputy chief of West Germany's top intelligence-gathering service, who committed suicide last Oct. 8, the magazine said.

The letter suggested, Stern

said, that General Wendland stole the document because he opposed America's deadly arsenal in Europe and passed it on before killing himself in anguish over the horror of the weapons.

Qualified sources said, however, that no proof had come to light that General Wendland was involved in espionage. His suicide has been officially laid to severe depression.

"The purported document is old stuff," one source said. "An Italian paper received one last year and several British papers got it in June. The only new angle is the tie to Wendland. It looks like someone is trying to stir up things to make it look like you can't trust the Germans."

On another spy matter, West German officials dismissed as hogwash a report that the recent exchange of a Soviet spy held by South Africa for 10 West German agents held in East Germany was part of a deal in which South Africa would receive West German weapons. Details of

the exchange of the Soviet spy, Yuri N. Loginov, for the West Germans are still a well-kept secret here, with United States and West German officials denying all knowledge of the case.

THE EVENING STAR

DATE 27 Aug PAGE A-28

Soldier Passing Top Secret Data Gets 3 Years

HEIDELBERG, Germany (UPI)—A U.S. Army sergeant convicted of giving another soldier "Cosmic Top Secret" NATO defense plans has been sentenced to three years in prison, the Army European Command headquarters said today.

Staff Sgt. Joseph B. Attardi, 29, of Windsor Locks, Conn., was convicted by a court-martial July 23 of reproducing a classified document without authorization and "willfully delivering it" to an unauthorized person.

Attardi was a librarian at the European headquarters classified documents center.

He was convicted of delivering to Spec. 5 William T. Pinkston on March 24 a copy of a four-page NATO document entitled "Emergency Defense Planning," three pages of which were stamped "Cosmic Top Secret" and the fourth "NATO Top Secret."

The document reportedly dealt with NATO contingency plans for U.S. forces in Europe in case of war.

Pinkston, court-martialed earlier, received a three-month sentence.

An Army spokesman said there was no connection between the Attardi case and the report earlier this week by the West German magazine Stern that it had received through the mail copies of top secret U.S. contingency plans for "unconventional" war in Europe.

The plans, Stern said, include preparations for nuclear chemical or biological warfare in Western or Eastern Europe and air and sea operations.

U.S. Plan Reported by Stern Magazine Appears Old

By RALPH BLUMENTHAL

Special to The New York Times

BONN, Aug. 27—A purported United States military document, received mysteriously by the West German magazine Stern and envisioning subversion and sabotage behind Soviet-bloc lines in the event of major hostilities, appears upon examination to be several years old.

The document, marked "Top Secret," was received by Stern in the mail in June with an anonymous letter. It is identified as an operation plan involving the deployment of atomic, chemical and biological weapons and guerrilla operations in Europe.

The papers, 33 pages with tables and appendices, were examined by correspondents of The New York Times here.

Stern, which unveiled the papers on Monday, says it has verified their authenticity. Other publications in Italy, Britain and the United States have also received copies.

High American officials here have neither confirmed nor denied the validity of the Stern documents. One official suggested that they may have been circulated by Communist sources to undermine allied morale and to cause dissension between Bonn and Washington.

The copies did not bear a date. Notations placing key signatories to the plans in Paris, Fontainebleau and Orleans, France, indicate that the documents had been composed in France before the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and United States units moved out of that country in 1966-67 at the request of President de Gaulle.

The pages, which were paper back size, bore the heading, "Headquarters Support Operations Task Force Europe A.P.O. 163, U.S. Forces." The plans were numbered 10-1.

Three Officers Named

The documents carry the names of Col. Charles B. Boswell, Col. Royal R. Taylor and Maj. Robert R. Dickey 3d. Army sources said that the officers were no longer in Europe, but declined to say when or why they had left. In Washington, the Pentagon declined again to comment on the Stern documents or on their age. However, one officer said that his personal knowledge Colonel Boswell and Colonel Taylor had been in Europe in 1962, in a telephone conversation, Col. Dickey said that he had been in Germany from 1960 to 1963 and had been promoted from major since then; he refused to make any other comment.

The stern reporter, Peter Stahle, said he had showed documents to an American officer in Stuttgart who confirmed their authenticity. West German military sources, reported that American intelligence was "feverishly" trying to find the leak, Mr. Stahle said.

Stern as well as Der Spiegel, the leading West German news magazine, plan to print further details of the plans in their Monday issues.

Several Assumptions Listed

The plans listed several "assumptions," including this one: "During the chaos and disruptions attending the outbreak of war, scattered indigenous individuals and groups will be disposed to take active measures against Soviet bloc forces."

To this end, the plan listed scores of units that would be dropped behind Communist lines to engage in subversion or escape and evasion and guerrilla warfare. The targets were classified as Priority 1 or 2.

Twenty such missions, five subversion and the rest escape and evaluation and guerrilla warfare, were planned for the Soviet Union. The sites for the drops were listed with map coordinates. Many of the drops were planned for mountainous areas.

Rumania was scheduled for two missions, Albania for two, Bulgaria for three and Yugoslavia—"if occupied by enemy forces"—for one.

Local Help Envisioned

The planners clearly envisioned help from local anti-Communist elements hostile to the Soviet forces. Within the first month of the operation, it was estimated, 14,000 such friendly people would emerge in Communist-held areas—which were presumed to include Italy, Greece and Turkey and other nations near or in the Communist bloc.

By six months after "D" or the start of operations, the planners figured on 112,500 allied local forces. Proportionately, East Germany, Rumania, Turkey and Czechoslovakia were envisioned as the main sources of such anti-Communist reaction.

The documents said: "Activities conducted by indigenous elements will be characterized initially by their clandestine nature and by the fact that many of these operations will be conducted in urban areas."

"Included in these activities are the following: sabotage, covert propaganda, infiltration into enemy installations, planned civil disobedience and formation of groups as action nuclei for future guerrilla."

Because the United States military has been aware since at least last year that the secrecy of the plans was violated, it can be assumed that the conception has been altered, if indeed the purported plans were accurately described.

The anonymous letter accompanying the documents sent to Stern suggested that the late Maj. Gen. Horst Wendland, deputy chief of the leading West Germany intelligence agency, had stolen the plans before committing suicide Oct. 8, because—the writer asserted—he was horrified by American intentions.

The typed letter, with an illegible signature, displays some irregularities. It is written in English but awkward translations from the German come through, although the sender apparently tried to make it sound as colloquial as possible.

In another development, the Army officially confirmed today that a 29-year-old staff sergeant at Heidelberg, Joseph B. Attardi, was sentenced to three years in prison on July 23 for copying "cosmic" — highest secrecy classification — plans from the documents section.

However, the Army said the case was "not connected to any other case" and, specifically, not to the disclosure of the documents mailed to the publications.

Sergeant Attardi was arrested April 11 after an acquaintance to whom he had given one of the copied secret documents went to the Army authorities. The four-page document dealt with defense measures in Europe.

The sergeant, who comes from Windsor Locks, Conn., and joined the Army in 1963, is confined in the stockade at Mannheim. No motive for the theft has been disclosed.

Pentagon Declines Comment

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 — The Pentagon declined again

today to comment on the Stern documents or on their age. One officer said, however, that to his personal knowledge Colonel Boswell and Colonel Taylor were in Europe in 1962. In a telephone conversation, Lieutenant Colonel Dickey, who has since been promoted from major, said that he had been in Germany from 1960 to 1963. He refused to make any other comment.

A Defense Department official said that the plans alluded to in the documents mailed to Stern sounded a lot like the original orders under which the Special Forces had been established.

"That was the mission Special Forces was originally organized to perform," he said. "They were created to foment insurgency."

He explained that the Special Forces, popularly known as the Green Berets, were doing an "about-face" in Vietnam by fighting guerrillas instead of leading them. But this was a natural reversal, he added, since the men must know a lot about insurgency and its tactics.

The official added that there was nothing new about plans for Special Forces in Europe to carry on their own brand of warfare in the event of a general ground war and that the fact had been known since the 10th Special Forces, the original unit, was deployed in Bavaria, Germany, around 1951.

Around the World

GI Gave Out 'Cosmic Top Secret' NATO Plans

HEIDELBERG, West Germany—A U.S. Army sergeant has been convicted of giving another soldier "Cosmic Top Secret" NATO defense plans and has been sentenced to three years in prison, U.S. Army European Headquarters said yesterday.

S. Sgt. Joseph B. Attardi, 29, of Windsor Locks, Conn., was convicted by a court-martial July 23 of reproducing a four-page NATO document entitled "Emergency Defense Planning" and "willfully delivering it" to Sp. 5 William T. Pinkston, 34, of Kingfisher, Okla.

Pinkston said he was drunk at the time he accepted it and took it because he "just wanted to be a big shot." He said he threw it into his wall locker and forgot about it.

An Army spokesman said there was no connection between Attardi's case and this week's revelation that another top secret U.S. military plan—reportedly giving guidelines for nuclear, chemical and biological warfare—had been mailed to the West German magazine Stern, the U.S. magazine



SIMON KAPWEPWE
... returns to fold

This conflicted with other descriptions that the plane, full with 112 persons, burst into flame.

Zambia Shuffle

LUSAKA—Zambia's Vice President Simon Kapwepwe withdrew his two-day-old resignation from President Kenneth Kaunda's government and said he would stay until his term expires in August, 1970.

Kapwepwe said he made his decision after a two-hour meeting with Kaunda who reshuffled his cabinet and reappointed him vice president. He told newsmen one reason he resigned was because of discrimination against his fellow Bemba tribesmen.

Swiss Planes

BERN—Switzerland narrowed down its choices for its next generation of fighters to the U.S. A-7 Corsair and the Italian Fiat G-91Y, both lightweight, subsonic jets.

Exhaustive tests and parliamentary debate will choose one to replace Switzerland's aging British Venoms. The Swiss will reportedly seek licenses to build the craft in the country.

Meanwhile the Swiss gov-

ernment ordered a ban on the export of the short-take-off Pilatus Porter light plane, made near Lucerne, pending an investigation whether they have been used in action in Southeast Asia. This would violate Swiss law. One newspaper said U.S. Green Berets are using the planes in Thailand and Laos.

Venezuela Plot?

CARACAS — The Venezuelan Defense Ministry said it had detained two highly placed generals and a colonel. The announcement touched off speculation in this nation with a long history of coup d'etats and army rule.

Defense Minister Martin Garcia Villasmil said the detention had no connection with any army uprising. He revealed no charges against the officers. But the newspaper "El Mundo" said the officers were detained in a "presumed conspiracy" against the elected government of President Rafael Caldera.

Greek Sentence

ATHENS—Mrs. Agheliki Maghaka, 45, the daughter

of Greece's 1922-24 prime minister, was sentenced by a court martial to four years in prison for saying that police had tortured her husband, a university professor who is being held for interrogation on an island. She was convicted of insulting authorities and spreading false rumors.

For the Record

- The man charged with murdering Kenyan Economic Minister Tom Mboya will be tried Monday in Nairobi's High Court, the defense counsel said.

- Hungarian Communist

Party chief Janos Kadar returned from a "vacation" in the Soviet Crimea where he held talks with the top Soviet leaders, the official Hungarian news agency said.

- The West German air force lost its 98th Starfighter in a crash which also killed the pilot, the fifty third so far lost from the Starfighter crashes.

- Cambodia said two U.S. helicopters attacked and wounded 27 Cambodian villagers Aug. 19. The Phnom Penh government asked the U.S. embassy—reopened only a week ago—for reparations and U.S. inspection of the damages.

From staff reports and news dispatches

JCAE file

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

THE WASHINGTON POST Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1969 B13

A-Material Available to Black Market

By Jack Anderson

Despite strenuous world efforts to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons it has now become possible for any nation to possess the atomic bomb. Even a renegade group such as the Black Panthers or Minutemen could piece together a nuclear warhead and a missile to launch it.

All it would take is a little cash and an unscrupulous scientist. Indeed, a dropout from a high school science class could probably construct a crude atomic bomb in a basement or backyard garage. All the instructions for a homemade bomb, complete with scale drawings, are available in a number of scientific publications.

With such a weapon, Washington could be blown right out of the Potomac Valley. Guerrilla forces could paralyze the government. Hate groups could pull off mass slaughter.

Enough nuclear material to build 3,000 atomic bombs is now floating around unprotected. The Atomic Energy Commission is doing its desperate best to keep track of these dangerous ingredients.

Its methods, however, consist primarily of accounting procedures. The AEC keeps watch over the total nuclear mass by taking periodic inventories. But the results depend largely on figures submitted by private manufacturers.

Several months can pass before a theft is discovered—much too late to stop delivery to a foreign power or underground group. Two mysterious disappearances have already shaken the scientific world to its very roots.

In September, 1966, enough material to build six A-bombs disappeared from a processing plant run by the Nuclear Materials and Equipment Corp. at Apollo, Pa. Officials later claimed that most of the material was recovered. Insiders have told this column, however, that some of the material could have been diverted for weapons manufacture.

Also in 1966, a worker at the Bradwell Atomic Plant near London stole \$25,000 worth of combustible fuel elements. Fortunately, he was caught in the act of tossing them over the security fence.

Until a few years ago, the federal government maintained a careful monopoly on nuclear production. However, fissionable materials have now come into great demand for "peaceful purposes"—chiefly for use in nuclear reactors to generate electricity. As a result, an entirely new nuclear manufacturing industry has sprung up, completely private and competitive.

Routine Risks

Every day, fissionable materials are processed in these

plants and shipped by truck and plane to all parts of the country. About once a month, nuclear materials are flown overseas on commercial airliners. The routine is fraught with risk.

Risk No. 1—These private plants are poorly guarded and loosely staffed. Only in rare cases are employees given more than the most perfunctory security check.

Risk No. 2—Few controls are enforced over nuclear shipments. Truck drivers aren't required to follow any prescribed route. They are not armed. There is no checking in. The priceless nuclear loads are handled no differently, essentially, than baby food or bottled beer. Parenthetically, truck thefts cost the industry \$600 million last year, almost double the losses in 1967.

Risk No. 3—As for the air shipments, anyone familiar with current events is aware that airline hijacking has become distressingly frequent.

Processed uranium is 60 times more valuable than gold, temptation enough to attract professional smugglers. As yet, there is no evidence of an organized black market in fissionable materials. But given the high stakes and the inadequate controls, the emergence of a black market is almost inevitable.

Once fissionable materials are obtained, the rest is easy.

For a bomb the size that destroyed Nagasaki, all the hardware needed is an old bomb casing, a tube the size of a 155-mm artillery barrel, and some dynamite or TNT for a trigger.

It would be almost as simple for mercenary scientists to put together a missile. The ease of such an operation was demonstrated only last month when Joseph Seitz, a student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, constructed an ICBM from parts he obtained from junk dealers.

He could have saved himself the trouble by contacting salvage dealer Frank Fink, owner of B & F Enterprises of Hawthorne, Mass., who told this column: "Seitz was wasting his time buying the rockets piecemeal. They are available whole. I have an invitation now from the Defense Logistics Services Center in Battle Creek, Mich., to bid on a group of Titan II-C missiles."

The Defense Department does a big surplus business. The hardware that is sold to the public is supposed to be "demilitarized." But many extremely dangerous military items apparently slip by with a minimum of demilitarization.

Urgent action is needed to keep bootleg nuclear missiles from falling into the hands of some tinhorn tyrant.

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JCAE

ABOVE-GROUND SHOT

China A-Test Is Reported

United Press International

Red China exploded a 3-megaton nuclear device in the atmosphere today, according to Sen. George D. Aiken, R-Vt.

Aiken said he had no details other than that the test explo-

sion occurred at 8 a.m. EDT. It followed a report of a nuclear test by Red China several days ago.

Aiken is ranking Republican on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. He announced the explosion at a

hearing by the committee concerning underground nuclear tests in Alaska by the United States.

The Atomic Energy Commission reported over the weekend it had picked up seismic signals indicating an underground "nuclear test in the low intermediate range" in northwest china.

It also reported similar signals emanating from the Soviet Union. The AEC did not identify the signals as having been caused by underground nuclear tests, but that was the presumption.

Earlier Chinese tests of nuclear weapons were conducted in the atmosphere. The Soviet Union signed the 1963 nuclear test-ban treaty, but Red China did not.

THE EVENING STAR

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Russians Got Polaris Data, Briton Says

LONDON (AP) — Spies working in Britain eight years ago gave the Russians information that could enable them to track down and destroy Polaris submarines, a British defense expert claims.

The information was passed to Moscow by the British spy ring led by American-born spies Morris and Lola Cohen, says, Dr. Geoffrey Williams, an adviser to the Ministry of Defense.

The Cohens, who operated in Britain under the names Peter and Ethel Kroger, are being released to the Russians Oct. 24 in exchange for British lecturer Gerald Brooke.

Williams dramatically disputes the widely held belief that nothing of importance was gained by the spy ring. "The Russians should, at any rate, by 1972 have a really formidable array of undersea weapon systems as well as having the means of tracking down and perhaps destroying the Polaris submarine," Williams says.

Williams' claims, to be aired today in a pre-taped television program entitled "The Portland Spy Story," were released to the press.

He says information enabling the Russians to track and destroy Polaris submarines would have been gained through the activities of the British spies Harry Houghton and Ethel Gee, members of the Cohen ring. They are serving 15 years' imprisonment for their part in the ring, which was broken up in 1961.

Telephone message from George Murphy: gs - 26 August 1969

Mr. George Murphy, on the staff of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy called to ask you if you would kindly give him a report on the United States war plans including atomic energy matters which have been allegedly stolen and given to the German magazine STERN. This plan entitled 10-1 and allegedly came from the Headquarters US Army Europe, Heidelberg.

A typed letter accompanying the document said the sender was acting upon the request of a friend of Major General Horst Wendland, Deputy Chief of West Germany's top intelligence gathering service who committed suicide last October 8 -- the magazine said.

Lots of luck. George.

ILLEGIB

